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POLOIDS AND MATRICES

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Abstract

This study is about the poloids that are obtained by the formation of a new algebraic structure obtained by adding the condition (G4) obtained from the solution of the equation $XA = B$ and $B|A$ to the definition of monoid. The (G4) property is based on the factorial property of a noncommutative matrix. The (G4) property is based on the factorial property of a noncommutative matrix. Divisibility in matrices contributes to the existence of common factors of a matrix. This necessitates the distinguishing feature in data in theoretical and applied computer sciences. For example, it paves the way for detecting the truth of lying in the syntax of the person who is lying.

1 Introduction

Here is a brief history of the monoid. The name "monoid" was first used in mathematics by Arthur Cayley for a surface of order n which has a multiple point of order $n - 1$.

In the context of semigroups the name is due to Bourbaki.

It is also worth commenting on the related term monoid, meaning an associative magma with identity. This term is a little more recent than semigroup, and seems to originate with Bourbaki. Before this, Birkhoff (1934) was using the term groupoid

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